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Commission on Sustainable Development acting as the preparatory committee for the World Summit on Sustainable Development
Fourth session
Bali, Indonesia, 27 May-7 June 2002
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*
Multi-stakeholder dialogue segment

Multi-stakeholder dialogue segment

Note by the Secretary-General**

1. In its decision 2001/PC/3, the Commission on Sustainable Development acting as the preparatory committee for the World Summit on Sustainable Development approved a multi-stakeholder dialogue segment as part of the programme of work of its second session. In the same decision, the Commission acting as the preparatory committee decided that:

> "Based on the practices of the Commission on Sustainable Development, a number of multi-stakeholder dialogue segments will be organized as part of the preparatory committee meetings. Dialogue starter papers from major groups will be requested in the form of reviews of progress and future action necessary under the relevant major group chapters of Agenda 21. The planned multi-stakeholder dialogues include:
>
> "... (b) In the early part of the fourth meeting of the preparatory committee, a two-day multi-stakeholder dialogue with representatives from all nine major groups will be organized. The focus of this dialogue will be aligned with the issues that are on the agenda of this meeting, that is, need for a global partnership to achieve the objectives of sustainable development, reconfirming the need for an integrated and strategically focused approach to the implementation of Agenda 21 and addressing the main challenges and opportunities faced by the international community in this regard. The purpose of this second dialogue will be to provide opportunities to representatives of major groups to contribute their views on future actions and priorities. The outcome of this dialogue will be a Chair's summary, which will be submitted to the preparatory committee and incorporated into its records."

2. The Summit secretariat has been working with a steering group composed of organizing partners from each major group sector to prepare for the multi-stakeholder dialogue segments, under the guidance of the Bureau of the Commission acting as the preparatory committee. The organizing partners are drawn from major group networks on the basis of their expertise and contributions to sustainable development, their capacity to effectively reach out to their major group

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community for consultations and the credibility they command in their communities. The list of organizing partners include the following (relevant major group chapters of Agenda 21 are indicated in parentheses):

- Women's Environment and Development Organization (chap. 24, "Women");
- Youth Coalition for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (chap. 25, "Children and youth");
- Commission on Sustainable Development Indigenous Peoples' Caucus (chap. 26, "Indigenous people");
- Third World Network, Environment Liaison Centre International and Danish 92 Group (chap. 27, "Non-governmental organizations");
- International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (chap. 28, "Local authorities");
- International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Trade Union Advisory Council to OECD (chap. 29, "Workers and trade unions");
- International Chamber of Commerce and World Business Council for Sustainable Development (chap. 30, "Business and industry");
- International Council for Science and World Federation of Engineering Organizations (chap. 31, "Scientific and technological communities");
- International Federation of Agricultural Producers and Via Campesina (chap. 32, "Farmers").

3. The organizing partners were requested to carry out two main tasks in consultation with their major group community: (a) facilitate the drafting of a dialogue paper, and (b) facilitate the identification of their major group's delegates to each of the dialogue segments. In identifying delegates, the organizing partners were requested to aim for geographical and gender balance, and to attempt to achieve a generational balance by including different age groups in their delegations as far as possible.

4. The dialogue papers prepared by each major group for the multi-stakeholders dialogue segment are before the Commission acting as the preparatory committee as addenda 1 through 9 to the present note. As required by decision 2001/PC/3, papers are topically aligned with the agenda of the Commission acting as the preparatory committee, and primarily focus on the partnerships, commitments and future sustainable development priorities of major groups.

5. The multi-stakeholder dialogue segment is scheduled to be held from 27 to 29 May, as follows:

- 27 May — Plenary meeting in the afternoon, focusing on sustainable development governance
- 28 May — All-day meeting of two parallel discussion groups;

  Discussion Group I: Capacity-building for Sustainable Development

  Discussion Group II: Framework for partnerships
- 29 May — Plenary meeting in the morning, focusing on future priorities and commitments

6. By decision of the Bureau of the Commission acting as the preparatory committee, the two plenary dialogue sessions will be moderated by the Chair of the Bureau, while the discussions group will be co-moderated by Vice-Chairs assigned to that task.

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Addendum**

Dialogue paper by women***

Women demand a peaceful and healthy planet

1. We the women of the world have a vision of a future built on the principles of peace and solidarity; equity and shared power; environmental integrity; social justice and respect for human rights, cultural and biological diversity. At the World Summit on Sustainable Development, to be held in Johannesburg in August 2002, diverse women from all regions of the world will issue the "Women's action agenda for a peaceful and healthy planet 2015", a comprehensive blueprint of their dreams and goals for sustainable, gender-sensitive, people-centred development. Highlights of the agenda are set out below.

Peace

2. Violence is incompatible with sustainable development. Increased militarization and military expenditures (more than $800 billion per year), accompanied by rapid growth in the arms trade, has derailed sustainable development, diverting vital human, natural and financial resources away from pressing social needs and polluting land, water and air. In war and conflict, women particularly experience displacement, widowhood and loss of livelihoods and community support. Sustainability presupposes human security and therefore the protection of all human rights, as well as steps to address the ecological, social, economic and political causes of conflicts, violence and terror.

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*** Prepared by the Women s Environment and Development Organization; the views and opinions expressed do not necessarily represent those of the United Nations.

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3. The following actions are recommended:

(a) Strengthen adherence to international law, in particular the agreed provisions of treaties on arms control and of international humanitarian and human rights law;

(b) Promote universal ratification and implementation without reservation of the International Criminal Court, emphasizing the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, including those relating to sexual and other violence against women;

(c) Implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), ensuring women's equal participation in conflict prevention and resolution, peacekeeping and peace-building;

(d) Include peace as a subject in all school curricula;

(e) Promote non-violent forms of conflict resolution and women's contribution to fostering a culture of peace.

Globalization for sustainability

4. Left unchecked, economic globalization driven by liberalized market forces results in growing gaps between rich and poor, increasing poverty, violence and crime, and environmental degradation. The current economic system perpetuates inequitable distribution of wealth and the means of production, skewed power relations, overconsumption and irresponsible use of natural common resources. Privatization has deprived women of essential services formerly provided by the state. Thus women bear the impact on multiple levels — juggling more work and household tasks with less income and less access to land. Women's economic inequity is further exacerbated by the failure of international institutions to formulate and evaluate financial and trade policies from a gender perspective, and the failure of Governments to address working conditions in the informal sector and wage inequities in the formal sector, or to integrate women's unpaid work into national accounting systems.

5. The following actions are recommended:

(a) Replace the neo-liberal paradigm governing the global economy with a sustainable, gender-sensitive and environmentally sound development framework that addresses the needs of people and the planet in equal measure to economic concerns;

(b) Governments must aim to halve by 2015 the number of the world's people living on less than one dollar a day, the majority of whom are women and children, in keeping with the millennium development goals;

(c) The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization (WTO) — working under the auspices of the United Nations and monitored by a United Nations-established external gender-monitoring group involving civil society — must set goals and timetables for increasing the number of women in decision-making positions to at least 30 per cent and mainstream gender perspectives in all institutional programmes, policies and operations;

(d) Guarantee that United Nations conference outcomes are not compromised in the process of building greater coherence with the international finance and trade institutions;

(e) Ensure that international trade and investment policies are transparent, and that mechanisms are established for participation of the most vulnerable stakeholders;

(f) Establish a United Nations convention on corporate accountability, and reinstate the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations with a broader mandate and the necessary resources to monitor and address violations by corporate entities;

(g) Governments should adopt gender budgets at the national level.

Access and control of resources

6. The earth's biological diversity is threatened by the irreversible destruction of natural habitats and the endangerment of animal and plant species due to production and consumption patterns driven by market forces. Women's contribution to biodiversity in terms of labour and skills and their knowledge of how to use and manage natural resources are most often overlooked or, when acknowledged, are exploited. A major cause of women's impoverishment and social insecurity is lack of equal property and inheritance rights, especially land rights. Trade-related intellectual property rights that do not provide safeguards against bio-piracy further undermine women's autonomy and access to and control over vital resources.

7. The following actions are recommended:

(a) Implement all instruments to halt the further depletion of natural resources, ecosystems and biodiversity and for protecting those resources, including the treaty restricting and/or eliminating the use of persistent organic pollutants, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kyoto Protocol concerning global warming;

(b) Establish systems of accountability for those responsible for polluting or depleting the environment and its natural resources and biodiversity;

(c) All Governments and national and international agencies must promote gender mainstreaming and ensure gender balance in decision-making, based on gender-disaggregated data, in all environment- and sustainable development-related policies and programmes;

(d) WTO must undertake a gender and social impact assessment of existing and new international intellectual property rights regimes and instruments, including trade-related intellectual property rights;

(e) Apply the precautionary principle of bio-safety and social justice to all genetic modification, and take steps to halt all patenting of biological resources, processes and knowledge, and to condemn so-called "terminator technology";

(f) Implement the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, including the adoption of gender equality legislation that guarantees women's equal rights to own, manage, inherit and control land, and to access credit and appropriate technology;

(g) Phase out the production and use of nuclear energy and toxic substances while developing and expanding the use of safe alternatives, including renewable, solar and other clean energy sources, in cooperation with the scientific community.

Environmental security and health

8. Worldwide environmental security of rural and urban communities is at risk, and people — especially those living in poverty — are exposed to toxic substances and radiation, lack clean and safe water and sanitation or live in disaster-prone areas. Global climate change contributes to those dangerous situations. Women and men have different susceptibilities to various environmental hazards, but women are further challenged by unequal opportunities to protect and promote their health. Women's human rights and economic security are unattainable without accessible and affordable basic health and reproductive health services.

9. The following actions are recommended:

(a) In monitoring implementation of Agenda 21, include gender-disaggregated data and report on women's health risks related to the environment;

(b) Increase access to sexual and reproductive health care for all individuals of appropriate ages by 2015 through the primary health-care system;

(c) Implement the millennium development goal to reduce maternal and child mortality by 2015;

(d) Governments should aim to halve by 2015 the proportion of people with no access to safe drinking water as recommended in the millennium development goals;

(e) Increase young people's access to HIV-prevention information and services as well as affordable drugs in keeping with the millennium development goals (90 per cent by 2005, increasing to 95 per cent by 2010).

Governance for sustainable development

10. Governance for sustainable development includes but is not limited to full and proportional participation of all stakeholders/citizens at all levels of decision-making, accountability of Governments to their citizens, transparency, inclusiveness, the rule of law and equality. Governance is not gender-neutral. Women's participation in governance structures at the local, regional and international levels remains woefully low. The unprecedented rise of transnational corporations has resulted in the concentration of global power in the hands of a few, mostly men based in the industrialized countries, excluding large segments of global society, particularly women, from political and economic decision-making.

11. The following actions are recommended:

(a) Governments and international institutions must commit to measurable goals and timetables to achieve critical mass (30 per cent) of women in decision-making by 2003 and gender balance by 2005;

(b) A reporting mechanism, in addition to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women process, should be instituted within the United Nations system by the year 2004 to allow tracking over time of women in decision-making roles in countries worldwide;

(c) Local Agenda 21 processes must be promoted as part of local government structures and engendered;

(d) Strengthen links between local Agenda 21 processes and the implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

Capacity-building

12. Access to education is essential for sustainable development, but many educational programmes fail to consider sustainable development as critical to the future of all generations. Women's education is key to the promotion of poverty eradication and sustainable development but women and girls comprise the majority (65 per cent) of the world's non-literate.

13. The following actions are recommended:

(a) Implement programmes to achieve full literacy for all, ensuring that rural and urban people, especially the poor, benefit from education relevant to their needs;

(b) Promote gender-sensitive education for sustainability at all educational levels and ensure that sustainable development is integrated in all curricula;

(c) Integrate and protect women's traditional and indigenous knowledge in education, policy and decision-making processes;

(d) Use and promote gender-disaggregated instruments, such as gender impact analysis, gender budgeting, data and indicators;

(e) Governments must seek to narrow the gender gap in primary and secondary education by 2005 and to ensure that, by 2015, all children complete a full course of primary education, as recommended by the millennium development goals.

Partnerships for sustainable development

14. Partnerships between Governments, institutions and civil society should be built on principles of respect for human rights, transparency and accountability, inclusiveness, equal participation, and gender balance and equality, and should include genuine consultation and dialogue as well as policies and actions that support local communities and improve ecosystems. Many partnerships already exist among women's organizations worldwide, including partnerships in the areas of peace, governance, environmental security and economic justice.

15. The following actions are recommended:

(a) Develop a clear and enforceable partnership code of conduct, including a gender audit, that has an inbuilt system of monitoring and assessing inputs, results, impacts and benefits;

(b) Provide financial and other capacity-building resources to enable true participation and equal partnerships.

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Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum**

Dialogue paper by youth***

Priorities and initiatives for partnerships in sustainable development: youth major group

Introduction

1. Since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro, youth from around the world have gathered many times to join in efforts to identify priority issues for the future. Youth recognize efforts made at the Rio summit to address sustainable development. Yet, as the future generation, we are highly frustrated at the continued lack of commitment and political will to implement its outcomes. Youth have closely followed the preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and note the distressing lack of concrete and timely proposals for real sustainable development implementation.

2. As outlined in chapter 25 of Agenda 21[1] and principle 21 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[2] increased meaningful participation of youth and children at all levels of decision-making processes is required, particularly in the framework for sustainable development where intergenerational equity is essential. Governments and local authorities must include democratically elected youth delegates in all international, national, regional and local meetings.

3. The priorities and possible partnerships outlined in the framework below are based on several youth initiatives, including the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Global Youth Forum, the work of youth delegates who attended the second and third sessions of the Commission on Sustainable

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Development acting as the preparatory committee for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and the international youth review of chapter 25 of Agenda 21, as well as input obtained through the youth caucus of the World Summit on Sustainable Development LISTSERV.

1. Youth priorities for sustainable development

4. Youth affirm that there are a number of prerequisites for the realization of sustainable development. These include achieving peace, democracy, transparency in Governments, the eradication of corruption, the elimination of discrimination in all forms, and the stabilization of the human population and living within the limits of the earth's carrying capacity. We also demand the right of indigenous people to self-determination, to access to land and to resources. We continue to stress that sustainable development is an effective alternative to militarization in ensuring peace.

5. We continue to demand poverty eradication by recognizing the growing gap between rich and poor, and we demand the immediate cancellation of the external debt of developing countries. All developed countries must meet the goal of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) for official development assistance (ODA). We also demand the acknowledgement of the ecological and social debt of industrialized countries.

6. We call for empowerment of young people through self-reliant sustainable communities. Recognizing that humans and nature are more important than the profits of transnational corporations, we demand corporate accountability, and that international trade agreements be re-evaluated based on sustainability and, when necessary, cancelled.

7. We demand access to information and empowerment through formal and informal education and information and communication technologies (ICT) to promote an overall awareness on sustainable development. Sustainable livelihoods must be ensured through increased job training programmes and increased employment opportunities.

8. We are upset with the minimal implementation of chapter 36 of Agenda 21 on promoting education, public awareness and training. Basic education for children and youth (boys and girls) must be guaranteed by 2010. Sustainable development awareness must be integrated into all educational programmes at all levels.

9. Excessive consumption in developed nations occurs at the expense of developing nations which themselves have the potential for excessive consumption in the future. Dealing with this must include fair trade, product life-cycle management, and climate justice through renewable energy. We further encourage Governments and industries to remove unsustainable subsidies, adopt cleaner production technologies, and green taxes, minimize production of toxic chemicals and greenhouse gases and put limits on corporate advertising pollution in public spaces.

10. Without water there is no life for people or the planet, yet we continue to use this resource in an unsustainable manner. Without forests, water resources cannot survive. We urge for immediate action to stop the destruction of forests. We encourage national Governments, the United Nations system and stakeholders to educate citizens on sustainable water management. We insist on the implementation of international laws and treaties to protect freshwater supplies.

11. We demand governmental action in combating human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) by advocating women's empowerment, safer sex, comprehensive sexual health education, availability of sterile needles and access to treatment. We further demand that integrated practical policies be financed to stabilize the pandemic by 2005 and reduce the spread by 2010.

2. Youth initiatives for possible partnerships

12. The youth put forth a strong call and appeal to all Member States, United Nations agencies, civil society structures and business to reach out and invest in the skills and abilities of young people in a much more meaningful and effective manner. As youth, we have shown willingness and commitment with respect to playing an active role in our development and that of our communities.

13. As part of the Johannesburg outcomes, partnerships must also be embedded in the values and

principles of transparency, equality, equity, redress of past imbalances, and integrated participation.

Education

14. The following actions are urged:

(a) Engage in programmes to educate and train communities, including work-based education on sustainable development issues in partnerships with institutions of learning, trade unions, business, local authorities and other interested partners;

(b) Utilize university campuses as sustainable models for other offices and institutions in society, with local student groups working together with the administration to use only renewable and sustainable resources on campuses;

(c) Integrate sustainability knowledge in business, engineering and law educational programmes (as well as all other higher education), with local partnerships setting up working groups at the local level for integration of sustainability awareness in their educational programmes;

(d) Establish sustainable information technology centres with virtual classrooms in rural communities, networked with universities. Using multimedia conferencing methodologies, young people can be trained in areas of their interest and learn new skills and techniques, such as organic sustainable agriculture techniques.

Youth participation in decision-making

15. The following action is urged:

Form local youth arenas for participation in decision-making such as local youth councils with real power and adequate funding for their activities. This shall guarantee youth participation in decision-making on the local level.

Employment and poverty reduction

16. The following actions are urged:

(a) Seek partnerships aimed at increasing employment opportunities and sustainable livelihoods. Youth must participate in the development of national action plans on youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurship among youth through provision of better information, training, and access to resources and professional mentoring programmes;

(b) Engage in capacity-building programmes leading to employment such as vocational training and microcredit loans in order to create small-scale businesses. This could be done in partnership with local authorities and non-governmental organizations owing to their direct interaction with communities at the grass-roots level.

Sustainable production and consumption

17. The following actions are urged:

(a) Set up guidelines to ensure advertisements that promote sustainable lifestyles among children and youth and implement national consumer awareness campaigns in overdeveloped countries aimed at reducing excessive consumption;

(b) Partner with local authorities to establish and maintain advertisement-free zones in public parks, in schools and in universities, replacing advertisements with artwork created by youth and children or messages promoting individual lifestyle choices.

18. In addition to legally binding accountability rules, youth seek partnerships to hold corporations accountable for unsustainable production patterns. The overall aim is to avoid environmental degradation, and violations of laws and human rights.

Freshwater

19. The following action is urged:

Work together towards, during and after the International Year of Freshwater in 2003 to educate younger generations on protecting, managing and respecting the world's water resources.

Health

20. Youth seek partnerships that support initiatives for engagement in effective peer-to-peer sexual health education, implementing programmes aimed at promoting the concept and practice of positive living, as well as for putting in place mechanisms to ensure behavioural change among youth in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

3. Conclusion

21. As youth, we will continue to make sustainable development a reality. We call for an ethical framework for sustainable development in accordance with national, regional and local priorities. We commit ourselves to the aforementioned priorities and commitments, and demand the implementation of concrete and timely actions for sustainable development. These must be effected within an acceptable global governance and financing framework that recognizes the need for strengthening the economies of developing countries.

22. The World Summit on Sustainable Development must yield real plans for action and cannot follow a long line of empty promises and missed opportunities. Signatures are not enough. We need concrete actions to ensure a better future!

23. Youth must be part of that process!

Notes

[1] ***Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992***, vol. I, ***Resolutions Adopted by the Conference*** (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

[2] Ibid., annex I.

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Addendum**

Dialogue paper by indigenous peoples***

Indigenous peoples' commitments and priorities for the World Summit on Sustainable Development

1. It is recommended that the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the United Nations, international and regional organizations, Governments, indigenous peoples and civil society commit themselves to the actions set out below.

Actions at the World Summit for Sustainable Development

2. Honour the peoples of Africa and the African continent by including a symbolic ceremony by Africa's first peoples on the agenda of the Summit and the civil society global forum, and support the Indigenous Peoples' pre-summit on self-determination and sustainable development.

Respect for indigenous peoples' territories and self-determination

3. Respect indigenous peoples' territories and self-determination as a basic precondition for strengthening the processes of partnership and governance for sustainable development on an equal footing.

Sustainable development governance at all levels

4. Culminate the United Nations Decade for the World's Indigenous Peoples (1995-2004) with the

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adoption of a universal declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples and a world conference on indigenous peoples and sustainable development.

5. Support the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues as the global focal point for enhancing the collaboration and coordination of policies, commitments and action plans for indigenous peoples and sustainable development.

6. Promote models for environmental and sustainable development governance, such as the Arctic Council, which incorporate principles of genuine partnership between States and indigenous peoples, ecosystem approaches, collaboration between scientific and traditional knowledge, and local, national and regional implementation plans.

7. Ensure recognition and respect for indigenous processes and structures of governance, including the roles of indigenous elders, men, women, youth and children. Countries that have not done so should sign and ratify International Labour Organization Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.

8. Guarantee the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples at all stages and at all levels of sustainable development institutions, programmes and policies, including indigenous Agenda 21s and including full recognition and support for indigenous women's central roles as traditional knowledge bearers and inter-generational keepers of language, custom, culture, food and health.

Militarization, conflict resolution and indigenous peoples' security

9. Guarantee the peace, integrity and demilitarization of indigenous territories, and call a halt to military intervention, human rights violations and security policies and programmes affecting indigenous peoples. Establish an independent international commission of indigenous peoples for mediation and conflict resolution.

Indigenous peoples self-development

10. Strengthen the implementation of policies, programmes and projects on sustainable development with indigenous peoples through implementation reviews, training and capacity-building programmes on indigenous peoples rights, and culturally appropriate social indicators, procedures, time lines and project management.

Food security, sustainable agriculture, production and trade

11. Promote the conservation, sustainable use and management of traditional foods, flora, fauna and biodiversity of indigenous peoples, and strengthen their own models, systems and networks of production and trade.

12. Protect and strengthen the economic, environmental, political, social, cultural and intellectual property rights of indigenous peoples within the economic, trade and financial arenas in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging standards on indigenous peoples' rights.

Indigenous traditional knowledge, cultural and intellectual property rights

13. Strengthen partnerships for information dissemination, research, workshops, training and exchange programmes on biodiversity and cultural diversity.

Indigenous peoples and corporate accountability

14. Adopt a legally binding convention on corporate accountability, upholding indigenous peoples' rights, including their free, prior and informed consent of to any development affecting indigenous lands and communities.

Indigenous peoples and extractive industries

15. Reform laws, social policies and land tenure regimes to recognize indigenous peoples' rights to their territories and to self-governance vis-à-vis the extractive industries.

Indigenous peoples, forests and protected areas

16. Adopt clear targets to stop forest conversion, deforestation and degradation, and to address the underlying causes of deforestation. Ensure that the implementation of agreed forest work programmes and protected areas secure and rigorously respect indigenous and forest peoples' territories, rights, needs and benefits, including their full and effective participation in sustainable forest management.

Indigenous peoples and sustainable tourism

17. Support sustainable tourism, which empowers indigenous peoples and local communities to own, control and benefit from tourism in their territories, while respecting ethical and traditional values and human rights, and cultural and natural heritage.

Indigenous peoples and water

18. Recognize the spiritual relationships and inherent rights of indigenous peoples to water, and promote the legal recognition of indigenous structures and their important role in integrated land, watershed and river basin management, and in decision-making at all levels on water policy, programmes and projects.

Indigenous peoples, energy and climate change

19. Balance narrow econometric and technical approaches in climate control negotiations by applying the principles of contraction and convergence, full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and civil society, and complementary scientific and indigenous knowledge.

20. Take rigorous steps and immediate measures to stop carbon dioxide emissions at sites of origin. There must be a moratorium on the expansion and exploration of new sites of oil, natural gas and coal development in and near indigenous lands as a step towards eliminating fossil fuels as a primary energy source.

Indigenous peoples, chemical pollution and health

21. Ratify and implement the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

22. Jointly promote the adoption of policies and actions aimed at strengthening indigenous peoples' own systems for health, nutrition and food security and to address the specific health needs of indigenous peoples.

Indigenous peoples and desertification

23. Support and encourage the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, especially in Africa in the Convention to Combat Desertification process.

Education, science and technology, and communications

24. Strengthen indigenous institutions and systems for intercultural education at all levels. Promote networks for scientific and technical cooperation with indigenous peoples to strengthen specialized and diversified learning and training.

25. Promote international cooperation and financial resources for the implementation of indigenous peoples' systems and networks for information, communication and telecommunication.

26. Support programmes to strengthen research, planning, conservation, and the sustainable use and management of indigenous territories and resources through improved access, use and application of satellite technologies by indigenous peoples and communities.

27. Promote programmes for capacity-building in the area of indigenous peoples' rights and priorities for sustainable development to strengthen the application of policies for development cooperation with indigenous peoples.